

Table 35. Farms Operated by Black and Other Races by Value of Sales and Occupation: 1992 and 1987

[For classification of social and ethnic groups, see text. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Geographic area	Land in farms		Harvested cropland		Market value of agricultural products sold (\$1,000)	Farms by value of sales					
	Farms	Acres	Farms	Acres		Occupation farming			Occupation other than farming		
						Less than \$2,500	\$2,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 or more	Less than \$2,500	\$2,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 or more
UNITED STATES TOTAL											
United States ----- 1992 -- 1987 --	43 487 44 640	55 241 024 51 974 575	29 821 30 940	2 579 292 2 256 492	3 072 767 2 281 232	4 710 5 203	5 441 5 986	10 746 10 187	10 536 12 020	7 548 7 686	4 506 3 558
STATES, 1992											
Alabama -----	1 535	191 959	825	40 452	23 060	189	217	145	503	348	133
Alaska -----	11	(D)	4	96	164	3	2	1	3	1	1
Arizona -----	646	21 908 142	261	103 926	123 926	112	71	178	144	88	53
Arkansas -----	848	155 826	612	96 408	34 941	55	119	225	200	170	79
California -----	5 797	1 041 302	4 975	457 980	1 600 058	387	394	2 733	803	475	1 005
Colorado -----	626	1 172 214	447	67 324	69 595	42	75	196	143	103	67
Connecticut -----	19	171	14	94	121	1	4	2	9	1	2
Delaware -----	46	4 715	39	3 990	5 421	3	2	21	8	12	—
Florida -----	1 126	160 098	768	27 695	78 426	122	124	293	273	191	123
Georgia -----	1 177	185 923	823	66 378	50 081	126	165	263	301	194	128
Hawaii -----	3 158	443 911	2 833	23 136	162 604	370	452	1 031	558	424	323
Idaho -----	322	1 019 040	257	69 148	53 481	15	20	173	44	47	23
Illinois -----	219	61 478	178	43 104	11 799	15	20	66	43	32	43
Indiana -----	153	19 143	126	12 071	3 674	10	11	39	35	23	35
Iowa -----	87	18 801	71	10 213	4 063	8	6	32	16	13	12
Kansas -----	246	104 748	174	39 143	27 558	14	30	74	50	50	28
Kentucky -----	714	49 601	620	12 565	9 270	54	143	127	149	172	69
Louisiana -----	1 182	146 005	663	60 455	23 511	183	165	196	347	219	72
Maine -----	9	(D)	7	(D)	(D)	1	2	2	1	3	—
Maryland -----	301	14 630	236	5 262	7 983	43	66	52	62	55	23
Massachusetts -----	30	1 375	23	364	2 132	2	1	7	4	4	12
Michigan -----	284	34 535	219	13 657	6 847	29	36	48	90	44	37
Minnesota -----	114	29 904	100	16 155	7 144	4	10	44	20	17	19
Mississippi -----	2 523	329 075	1 488	100 023	35 963	374	334	264	851	510	190
Missouri -----	420	82 327	284	28 063	22 996	34	48	83	108	103	44
Montana -----	465	3 421 470	307	128 408	27 507	30	41	235	47	45	67
Nebraska -----	125	85 286	96	28 516	9 569	10	9	66	9	19	12
Nevada -----	137	1 270 071	99	15 398	10 449	16	21	43	29	18	10
New Hampshire -----	5	(D)	5	(D)	(D)	—	1	2	1	1	—
New Jersey -----	123	5 894	101	3 714	5 450	17	17	38	24	14	13
New Mexico -----	2 530	8 475 975	1 496	111 397	110 529	353	386	349	834	434	174
New York -----	121	20 601	97	7 755	8 049	11	13	35	34	14	14
North Carolina -----	2 498	245 006	2 074	124 197	89 945	244	367	754	414	448	271
North Dakota -----	130	793 217	111	47 160	5 766	9	14	62	13	16	16
Ohio -----	243	30 536	197	16 084	5 101	24	26	47	58	57	31
Oklahoma -----	3 156	866 203	1 743	144 666	56 333	308	413	511	782	797	345
Oregon -----	501	529 831	365	62 341	80 352	42	28	212	113	65	41
Pennsylvania -----	87	6 743	71	2 427	7 173	10	15	27	23	6	6
Rhode Island -----	1	(D)	1	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	—	1	—
South Carolina -----	1 819	151 015	1 395	60 046	21 505	292	294	246	554	310	123
South Dakota -----	477	4 544 982	284	131 208	36 324	24	40	245	51	45	72
Tennessee -----	1 042	95 340	675	32 330	15 070	121	146	126	308	252	89
Texas -----	6 001	1 604 018	2 729	216 203	109 060	741	746	738	2 008	1 300	468
Utah -----	130	(D)	97	20 772	6 007	13	18	57	10	20	12
Vermont -----	18	2 837	15	1 040	1 075	4	3	4	5	2	—
Virginia -----	1 384	169 293	1 138	55 550	24 938	171	233	308	283	250	139
Washington -----	633	2 358 018	474	43 412	59 104	56	52	256	122	94	53
West Virginia -----	44	6 595	39	1 516	171	6	10	17	7	7	4
Wisconsin -----	111	15 654	84	7 452	9 186	7	14	36	18	18	18
Wyoming -----	113	2 117 488	81	18 443	7 197	5	17	54	14	16	7

Table 36. **Farms Operated by Black and Other Races by Tenure: 1992 and 1987**

[For classification of social and ethnic groups, see text. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Geographic area	Full owners			Part owners			Tenants		
	Number	Land in farms	Harvested cropland	Number	Land in farms	Harvested cropland	Number	Land in farms	Harvested cropland
UNITED STATES TOTAL									
United States -----1992--	26 665	44 657 705	871 363	10 593	7 840 760	1 223 607	6 229	2 742 559	484 322
-----1987--	28 407	43 553 565	780 996	9 996	6 375 531	1 017 704	6 237	2 045 479	457 792
STATES, 1992									
Alabama -----	949	95 732	9 742	438	79 873	24 839	148	16 354	5 871
Alaska -----	8	(D)	(D)	2	(D)	—	1	(D)	(D)
Arizona -----	442	20 767 762	47 247	68	159 503	18 214	136	980 877	38 465
Arkansas -----	464	41 950	14 442	258	91 943	68 274	126	21 933	13 692
California -----	3 997	580 455	180 775	674	281 368	158 977	1 126	179 479	118 228
Colorado -----	358	936 852	20 164	175	163 069	34 301	93	72 293	12 859
Connecticut -----	14	130	63	4	(D)	(D)	1	(D)	(D)
Delaware -----	20	(D)	(D)	21	3 463	3 026	5	(D)	(D)
Florida -----	783	115 950	8 826	210	33 531	15 011	133	10 617	3 858
Georgia -----	737	87 017	20 629	322	85 868	39 603	118	13 038	6 146
Hawaii -----	1 681	26 855	6 343	371	304 441	9 144	1 106	112 615	7 649
Idaho -----	149	219 026	9 203	126	(D)	46 688	47	(D)	13 257
Illinois -----	141	25 609	15 767	48	27 223	20 912	30	8 646	6 425
Indiana -----	113	10 399	5 012	33	8 227	6 566	7	517	493
Iowa -----	54	6 155	3 359	23	9 163	4 939	10	3 483	1 915
Kansas -----	137	34 216	11 956	86	58 534	20 294	23	11 998	6 893
Kentucky -----	560	37 632	8 231	107	9 167	3 296	47	2 802	1 038
Louisiana -----	716	50 670	7 714	299	64 695	35 089	167	30 640	17 652
Maine -----	7	475	43	2	(D)	(D)	—	—	—
Maryland -----	215	9 250	2 500	52	2 668	1 289	34	2 712	1 473
Massachusetts -----	24	865	190	6	510	174	—	—	—
Michigan -----	210	19 652	5 507	66	13 194	6 747	8	1 689	1 403
Minnesota -----	82	16 308	6 441	27	12 618	8 922	5	978	792
Mississippi -----	1 689	176 389	23 515	586	107 125	49 149	248	45 561	27 359
Missouri -----	291	40 752	9 065	92	36 144	15 672	37	5 431	3 326
Montana -----	186	2 686 498	38 342	217	594 413	65 286	62	140 559	24 780
Nebraska -----	73	41 474	9 478	34	38 538	15 380	18	5 274	3 658
Nevada -----	88	1 208 348	11 184	25	56 463	1 612	24	5 260	2 602
New Hampshire -----	4	179	48	—	—	—	1	(D)	(D)
New Jersey -----	90	2 605	1 402	21	2 752	1 847	12	537	465
New Mexico -----	1 572	6 287 533	79 089	739	1 894 779	28 343	219	293 663	3 965
New York -----	89	12 075	2 715	23	7 740	4 492	9	786	548
North Carolina -----	1 313	73 405	21 159	839	138 378	79 904	346	33 223	23 134
North Dakota -----	39	660 812	15 021	56	96 646	23 139	35	35 759	9 000
Ohio -----	173	12 461	4 576	47	14 928	9 156	23	3 147	2 352
Oklahoma -----	1 847	333 697	55 486	1 019	459 748	77 760	290	72 758	11 420
Oregon -----	313	417 761	22 184	131	99 117	29 688	57	12 953	10 469
Pennsylvania -----	70	4 625	1 290	12	(D)	(D)	5	(D)	(D)
Rhode Island -----	1	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina -----	981	60 551	12 815	608	73 469	36 872	230	16 995	10 359
South Dakota -----	233	3 793 501	75 230	161	569 421	47 008	83	182 060	8 970
Tennessee -----	705	45 422	7 604	253	44 834	23 385	84	5 084	1 341
Texas -----	3 654	630 112	56 100	1 569	659 397	108 245	778	314 509	51 858
Utah -----	76	(D)	6 238	32	21 629	3 304	22	23 639	11 230
Vermont -----	13	1 522	668	4	(D)	(D)	1	(D)	(D)
Virginia -----	779	69 024	15 035	468	89 525	35 199	137	10 744	5 316
Washington -----	392	2 279 028	12 900	135	56 842	21 078	106	22 148	9 434
West Virginia -----	27	3 855	853	12	2 589	615	5	151	48
Wisconsin -----	63	6 274	2 310	37	8 135	4 114	11	1 245	1 028
Wyoming -----	43	(D)	2 449	55	566 549	13 650	15	(D)	2 344

Table 37. Operators by Selected Racial Groups: 1992 and 1987

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Geographic area	All farms		Farms with sales of \$10,000 or more	
	Farms	Land in farms	Farms	Land in farms
BLACK				
United States Total				
United States	1992 .. 18 816	2 310 349	4 567	1 293 645
1987 ..	22 954	2 636 896	4 426	1 338 816
States, 1992				
Alabama	1 381	170 824	233	69 819
Arizona	9	(D)	4	(D)
Arkansas	658	130 105	236	101 321
California	253	22 811	80	15 409
Colorado	16	(D)	5	4 024
Connecticut	7	66	1	(D)
Delaware	19	1 114	5	476
Florida	612	42 529	160	21 320
Georgia	1 080	169 768	362	110 429
Hawaii	4	15	1	(D)
Idaho	20	(D)	12	11 258
Illinois	103	26 051	48	22 740
Indiana	67	8 258	25	5 682
Iowa	32	6 107	19	5 450
Kansas	87	37 696	37	31 020
Kentucky	590	37 391	177	21 153
Louisiana	1 097	133 663	241	84 414
Maine	1	(D)	—	—
Maryland	253	11 926	66	5 766
Massachusetts	10	226	8	(D)
Michigan	124	11 969	37	8 070
Minnesota	31	9 084	23	8 461
Mississippi	2 480	303 879	441	129 468
Missouri	160	22 569	45	14 622
Montana	4	(D)	2	(D)
Nebraska	21	7 783	9	7 274
Nevada	6	54	—	—
New Jersey	42	1 087	10	446
New Mexico	16	(D)	1	(D)
New York	43	6 704	14	5 128
North Carolina	1 866	164 728	710	110 746
North Dakota	9	12 257	8	(D)
Ohio	139	16 048	35	10 551
Oklahoma	556	107 584	99	50 395
Oregon	17	1 363	3	(D)
Pennsylvania	38	3 667	9	1 713
South Carolina	1 765	146 193	356	71 864
South Dakota	7	12 617	6	(D)
Tennessee	938	84 822	193	41 072
Texas	2 861	376 541	387	163 191
Utah	5	(D)	2	(D)
Vermont	1	(D)	—	—
Virginia	1 298	158 477	427	97 239
Washington	36	12 625	11	8 388
West Virginia	20	2 644	2	(D)
Wisconsin	27	3 085	14	2 485
Wyoming	7	(D)	3	(D)
AMERICAN INDIAN				
United States Total				
United States	1992 .. 8 346	48 335 111	2 977	40 650 972
1987 ..	7 134	45 674 158	2 289	36 280 244
States, 1992				
Alabama	131	18 447	37	9 059
Alaska	10	(D)	2	(D)
Arizona	428	21 665 724	113	20 795 774
Arkansas	146	18 664	45	9 165
California	486	384 732	166	250 995
Colorado	104	(D)	31	(D)
Connecticut	5	70	—	—
Delaware	18	3 476	9	2 918
Florida	102	85 880	38	79 983
Georgia	58	11 171	16	8 754
Hawaii	8	(D)	5	(D)
Idaho	93	(D)	35	(D)
Illinois	68	15 997	36	13 881
Indiana	58	8 836	37	7 670
Iowa	26	4 612	12	4 046
Kansas	116	47 814	51	41 182
Kentucky	88	7 811	14	3 128
Louisiana	57	7 283	16	4 258
Maine	6	(D)	2	(D)
Maryland	26	1 117	2	(D)
Massachusetts	5	366	3	(D)
Michigan	82	14 322	17	6 095
Minnesota	51	13 409	24	9 645
Mississippi	32	(D)	7	(D)
Missouri	202	43 018	55	27 047
Montana	431	3 383 004	286	1 631 495
Nebraska	49	59 004	36	49 511
Nevada	94	1 199 319	43	1 190 702
New Hampshire	3	(D)	1	(D)
New Jersey	16	(D)	4	(D)

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UNITED STATES 459

Table 37. **Operators by Selected Racial Groups: 1992 and 1987** —Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Geographic area	All farms		Farms with sales of \$10,000 or more	
	Farms	Land in farms	Farms	Land in farms
AMERICAN INDIAN —Con.				
States, 1992 —Con.				
New Mexico	455	7 168 845	82	6 848 385
New York	30	4 937	11	1 809
North Carolina	600	78 602	292	65 724
North Dakota	114	776 059	63	414 911
Ohio	65	8 144	29	5 822
Oklahoma	2 507	743 257	728	490 842
Oregon	138	423 257	38	417 656
Pennsylvania	12	821	3	355
South Carolina	38	2 863	7	820
South Dakota	465	4 528 674	309	1 836 667
Tennessee	63	6 741	13	3 529
Texas	445	185 134	115	145 483
Utah	41	(D)	13	(D)
Vermont	12	1 821	3	(D)
Virginia	52	7 867	10	4 686
Washington	186	2 300 366	64	1 273 847
West Virginia	15	1 734	1	(D)
Wisconsin	37	6 970	18	4 976
Wyoming	72	(D)	35	(D)
ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER				
United States Total				
United States	8 096	1 130 665	4 780	989 471
..... 1987 ..	7 900	1 270 473	4 848	1 124 523
States, 1992				
Alabama	13	1 665	5	951
Arizona	40	(D)	32	21 704
Arkansas	21	2 142	13	1 518
California	3 292	419 334	2 473	392 278
Colorado	93	64 644	72	33 959
Connecticut	4	14	2	(D)
Florida	192	15 943	110	12 632
Georgia	19	2 340	6	(D)
Hawaii	3 091	191 349	1 304	151 407
Idaho	119	43 295	96	42 711
Illinois	23	11 237	8	10 227
Indiana	14	1 376	7	1 002
Iowa	19	3 918	9	3 751
Kansas	13	6 657	3	5 442
Kentucky	23	3 589	5	2 683
Louisiana	12	1 572	6	1 227
Maryland	16	780	5	110
Massachusetts	10	405	5	220
Michigan	20	1 783	10	895
Minnesota	20	2 508	8	1 874
Mississippi	6	1 564	2	(D)
Missouri	33	10 734	18	9 455
Montana	16	29 329	10	27 998
Nebraska	36	14 440	21	12 679
Nevada	6	2 258	2	(D)
New Jersey	57	3 112	33	2 705
New Mexico	17	(D)	7	(D)
New York	30	6 978	17	4 028
North Carolina	16	985	10	647
North Dakota	4	(D)	4	(D)
Ohio	13	2 370	5	1 964
Oklahoma	22	2 525	4	860
Oregon	222	54 083	155	49 258
Pennsylvania	30	1 386	19	905
South Carolina	11	(D)	3	(D)
South Dakota	5	3 691	2	(D)
Tennessee	27	2 778	7	1 564
Texas	134	76 405	50	69 181
Utah	66	25 898	48	25 589
Virginia	27	2 454	8	1 064
Washington	218	33 496	152	31 825
West Virginia	6	2 028	1	(D)
Wisconsin	27	3 910	12	2 777
Wyoming	9	7 893	9	7 893
All other States	4	87	2	(D)
HAWAIIAN				
United States Total				
United States	493	85 168	154	57 749
..... 1987 ..	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
States, 1992				
Hawaii	493	85 168	154	57 749

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Table 37. **Operators by Selected Racial Groups: 1992 and 1987** —Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Geographic area	All farms		Farms with sales of \$10,000 or more	
	Farms	Land in farms	Farms	Land in farms
JAPANESE				
United States Total				
United States ----- 1992 --	1 943	94 341	811	85 935
----- 1987 --	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
States, 1992				
Hawaii -----	1 943	94 341	811	85 935
CHINESE				
United States Total				
United States ----- 1992 --	175	6 235	101	4 572
----- 1987 --	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
States, 1992				
Hawaii -----	175	6 235	101	4 572
FILIPINO				
United States Total				
United States ----- 1992 --	442	5 174	219	2 994
----- 1987 --	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
States, 1992				
Hawaii -----	442	5 174	219	2 994
KOREAN				
United States Total				
United States ----- 1992 --	38	431	19	157
----- 1987 --	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
States, 1992				
Hawaii -----	38	431	19	157
OTHER RACES (SEE TEXT)				
United States Total				
United States ----- 1992 --	8 229	3 464 899	2 928	2 312 762
----- 1987 --	6 652	2 393 048	2 182	1 507 327
States, 1992				
Alabama -----	10	1 023	3	(D)
Arizona -----	169	207 227	82	168 507
Arkansas -----	23	4 915	10	2 328
California -----	1 766	214 425	1 019	187 409
Colorado -----	413	191 011	155	137 417
Connecticut -----	3	21	1	(D)
Delaware -----	8	(D)	6	(D)
Florida -----	220	15 746	108	12 590
Georgia -----	20	2 644	7	1 192
Hawaii -----	55	(D)	44	(D)
Idaho -----	90	17 401	53	16 208
Illinois -----	25	8 193	17	7 564
Indiana -----	14	673	5	406
Iowa -----	10	4 164	4	3 306
Kansas -----	30	12 581	11	10 388
Kentucky -----	13	810	—	—
Louisiana -----	16	3 487	5	2 799
Maryland -----	6	807	2	(D)
Massachusetts -----	5	378	3	(D)
Michigan -----	58	6 461	21	4 084
Minnesota -----	12	4 903	8	4 526
Mississippi -----	5	(D)	4	(D)
Missouri -----	25	6 006	9	4 644
Montana -----	14	(D)	4	(D)
Nebraska -----	19	4 059	12	3 496
Nevada -----	31	68 440	8	67 333
New Jersey -----	8	(D)	4	(D)
New Mexico -----	2 042	1 264 866	433	716 693
New York -----	18	1 982	7	1 349
North Carolina -----	16	691	13	611
North Dakota -----	3	(D)	3	(D)
Ohio -----	26	3 974	9	3 261
Oklahoma -----	71	12 837	25	8 634
Oregon -----	124	51 128	57	48 650
Pennsylvania -----	7	869	2	(D)
South Carolina -----	5	(D)	3	(D)
Tennessee -----	14	999	2	(D)
Texas -----	2 561	965 938	654	604 489
Utah -----	18	(D)	6	(D)
Vermont -----	4	(D)	1	(D)

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Table 37. **Operators by Selected Racial Groups: 1992 and 1987** —Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Geographic area	All farms		Farms with sales of \$10,000 or more	
	Farms	Land in farms	Farms	Land in farms
OTHER RACES (SEE TEXT) —Con.				
States, 1992 —Con.				
Virginia	7	495	2	(D)
Washington	193	11 531	82	8 524
West Virginia	3	189	—	—
Wisconsin	20	1 689	10	923
Wyoming	25	(D)	14	14 645
All other States	4	84	—	—

Table 38. **Operators of Spanish Origin: 1992 and 1987**

[For classification of Spanish origin, see text. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Geographic area	All farms		Farms with sales of \$10,000 or more	
	Farms	Land in farms	Farms	Land in farms
UNITED STATES TOTAL				
United States	20 956	12 394 690	8 437	10 007 030
..... 1992 --	17 476	8 340 701	6 273	6 393 927
..... 1987 --				
STATES, 1992				
Alabama	107	19 173	42	13 097
Alaska	5	1 532	3	(D)
Arizona	380	617 880	188	534 138
Arkansas	131	26 951	76	18 475
California	3 883	1 220 659	2 155	1 134 972
Colorado	853	604 464	322	478 720
Connecticut	12	(D)	5	59
Delaware	13	1 038	8	909
Florida	928	405 262	438	388 871
Georgia	107	24 846	46	18 661
Hawaii	154	63 809	58	61 951
Idaho	282	98 523	161	89 602
Illinois	175	67 413	123	64 983
Indiana	127	35 422	70	32 675
Iowa	187	67 935	144	63 279
Kansas	154	107 279	93	97 472
Kentucky	207	26 804	104	19 446
Louisiana	202	70 565	95	60 912
Maine	9	706	4	134
Maryland	48	4 747	18	3 840
Massachusetts	31	1 613	11	1 093
Michigan	186	35 043	93	29 336
Minnesota	141	56 729	91	52 507
Mississippi	102	36 333	34	26 092
Missouri	266	80 489	126	64 408
Montana	90	214 412	59	201 302
Nebraska	114	79 618	88	77 533
Nevada	86	427 088	36	424 002
New Hampshire	14	1 839	8	1 113
New Jersey	69	4 567	32	3 702
New Mexico	3 363	3 311 319	793	2 465 542
New York	105	23 329	60	19 179
North Carolina	131	21 938	78	19 282
North Dakota	66	93 719	55	92 236
Ohio	168	33 130	91	27 658
Oklahoma	270	91 203	117	72 585
Oregon	306	177 871	139	165 465
Pennsylvania	105	22 992	73	19 182
Rhode Island	2	(D)	2	(D)
South Carolina	63	10 945	27	5 343
South Dakota	66	123 505	49	114 503
Tennessee	198	30 408	65	22 363
Texas	6 122	3 516 492	1 707	2 610 127
Utah	77	22 347	29	11 317
Vermont	27	4 648	14	3 747
Virginia	152	31 670	55	24 039
Washington	378	87 786	174	78 810
West Virginia	49	8 930	12	3 641
Wisconsin	148	34 577	102	30 818
Wyoming	97	344 696	64	256 367

Table 39. **Farms With Grazing Permits: 1992 and 1987**

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Geographic area	Land in farms		Farms by land in farms						Source of permits			
	Farms	Acres	Less than 100 acres	100 to 259 acres	260 to 499 acres	500 to 999 acres	1,000 to 1,999 acres	2,000 acres or more	Forest service	Taylor grazing	Indian land	Other
FARMS WITH GRAZING PERMITS												
United States Total												
United States -----1992 ..	30 244	134 925 223	5 133	4 056	3 186	3 670	3 701	10 498	9 232	12 927	2 000	11 831
1987 ..	30 688	119 013 586	5 602	4 202	3 308	3 771	3 856	9 949	10 328	13 185	2 299	10 676
States, 1992												
Alabama	81	11 279	56	16	3	3	3	—	15	11	10	60
Alaska	11	61 289	1	2	—	3	1	4	—	2	2	7
Arizona	1 087	21 771 265	224	110	68	131	109	445	392	473	132	382
Arkansas	222	71 029	77	58	51	21	11	4	122	13	3	93
California	1 151	5 516 952	174	108	106	145	166	452	555	544	24	273
Colorado	2 218	7 184 560	205	255	265	319	342	832	1 015	1 196	24	449
Connecticut	4	965	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Delaware	4	326	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Florida	113	77 607	64	14	17	3	5	10	15	17	9	81
Georgia	113	22 676	56	40	9	4	2	2	27	12	8	81
Hawaii	15	275 386	9	—	2	—	—	4	—	3	—	12
Idaho	2 307	4 484 227	261	334	351	427	369	565	898	1 563	79	535
Illinois	213	52 889	84	64	33	22	9	1	22	21	17	168
Indiana	228	40 766	129	57	20	15	7	—	21	27	7	186
Iowa	263	99 118	76	61	69	43	10	4	22	30	11	225
Kansas	570	553 851	112	106	97	118	67	70	40	44	20	486
Kentucky	309	45 945	161	93	38	14	3	—	23	47	22	263
Louisiana	143	52 171	70	38	13	11	4	7	39	10	3	94
Maine	17	4 587	6	7	2	1	1	—	—	3	1	13
Maryland	46	7 440	26	10	7	1	2	—	6	4	4	41
Massachusetts	13	1 734	7	3	3	—	—	—	4	2	3	11
Michigan	61	14 534	20	19	14	7	1	—	9	7	8	41
Minnesota	303	100 806	83	94	66	45	13	2	19	22	7	267
Mississippi	116	15 379	59	41	13	3	—	—	22	17	4	85
Missouri	702	242 237	211	225	123	87	46	10	112	67	19	537
Montana	4 434	25 742 648	265	231	247	412	567	2 712	1 043	2 445	379	1 515
Nebraska	725	1 932 877	93	78	110	139	109	196	113	35	25	581
Nevada	595	6 918 381	84	70	56	76	79	230	162	488	19	89
New Hampshire	7	1 216	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
New Jersey	5	289	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
New Mexico	1 990	16 123 833	402	195	128	202	194	869	754	1 214	77	452
New York	118	35 414	41	34	18	19	5	1	51	12	5	58
North Carolina	135	20 420	89	27	10	6	2	1	25	24	13	97
North Dakota	847	2 318 316	36	34	54	93	262	368	375	51	120	345
Ohio	200	36 740	97	57	27	15	4	—	21	24	16	149
Oklahoma	658	655 309	154	142	125	91	59	87	125	36	82	451
Oregon	1 395	7 120 465	177	105	107	157	193	656	458	932	45	324
Pennsylvania	115	17 725	53	46	9	5	2	—	9	14	8	93
South Carolina	37	14 074	22	7	4	1	1	2	7	12	3	25
South Dakota	1 747	6 625 990	120	122	109	196	300	900	476	203	578	579
Tennessee	192	24 917	109	58	20	4	1	—	19	35	14	147
Texas	1 336	3 795 939	408	264	169	147	127	221	185	132	43	1 059
Utah	2 131	5 042 668	396	375	294	325	268	473	1 134	1 413	21	293
Vermont	23	4 125	8	10	5	—	—	—	1	4	1	17
Virginia	205	42 111	93	63	24	21	4	—	44	19	10	153
Washington	569	1 409 689	103	80	44	83	70	189	128	250	62	206
West Virginia	139	52 412	39	47	25	17	7	4	57	8	11	72
Wisconsin	272	75 018	60	109	73	22	7	1	13	26	11	240
Wyoming	2 059	16 205 629	104	138	157	215	269	1 176	652	1 413	40	480

Appendix A.

General Explanation

DATA COLLECTION

Method of Enumeration

All agriculture censuses beginning with the 1969 census primarily have used mailout/mailback data collection. Direct enumeration methods, however, continue to be used for the agriculture censuses in Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and parts of Puerto Rico. The report for each area includes a discussion of the method of enumeration.

Mail List

The mail list for the 1992 census was comprised of individuals, businesses, and organizations that could be readily identified as being associated with agriculture. The list was assembled from the records of the 1987 census, administrative records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the statistical records of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). In addition, lists of large or specialized operations, such as nurseries and greenhouses, poultry farms, fish farms, livestock farms, and cattle feedlot operations were obtained from State and Federal agencies, trade associations, and similar organizations. Lists of companies having one or more establishments or locations producing agricultural products were obtained from the 1987 census and updated using the information from the Standard Statistical Establishment List maintained by the Census Bureau. Exhaustive record linkage, unduplication, and mathematical modeling yielded a final mail list of 3.55 million names and addresses which had a substantial probability of being farm operations.

Report Forms

In 1992, three different report forms were used—a sample form, a nonsample form, and a screener form—to minimize the reporting burden, particularly for small farms and places less likely to be farms. The screener form was the same as the nonsample form except section 1 of the screener form listed crop and livestock items, asked if the respondent had any of the items at any time in 1992, and omitted a question on grazing permits. The sample form contained all the questions asked on the nonsample form plus additional questions in sections 21 through 26 on commercial fertilizer, chemicals, production expenses, machinery and equipment, value of land and buildings, and

income from farm-related sources. The information collected in the sample sections gave the Bureau of the Census a good basis for making estimates of these data for other farms included in the census. There were 11 regional versions of the nonsample and screener forms and 13 regional versions of the sample form with the listings of crops varying by region. Appendix D contains copies of the sample form and the information sheet.

The sample form was mailed to 1,030,000 addresses on the mail list, including all those expected to be large (based on expected sales or acreage); all farms operated by multiestablishment companies or nonprofit organizations, all those in Alaska, Hawaii, and Rhode Island; and a sample of other addressees. The screener form was mailed to 412,000 addressees. These were less likely to be farms or expected to be small farms. The nonsample form was mailed to the remaining 2,112,000 addressees. Further discussion of the criteria used to determine which form was mailed to an addressee is provided in the Census Sample Design section of appendix C.

INITIAL MAILING

The report forms were mailed in mid-December 1992 to approximately 3,554,000 individuals, businesses, and organizations on the mail list. The mail packages included a report form with a description of the purposes and uses of the census on the last page, a cover letter, an information sheet containing instructions for completing the form, and a postage paid return envelope. Additional special instructions were included with report forms sent to grazing associations, feedlot operations, institutional organizations, Indian reservations, and firms with multiple farm or ranch operations. Special instructions also were sent to producers of poultry under contract, bees and honey, fish and other aquaculture products, laboratory animals, and nursery and greenhouse crops.

To provide additional help to farmers in completing their reports, copies of the 1992 Census of Agriculture Report Form Guide booklet were sent to vocational agriculture instructors, USDA county offices of the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Cooperative Extension Service, land-grant colleges, State departments of agriculture, and farm organizations. The Guide contained descriptions and definitions of various items in more detail than was contained in the instructions included with each

report form. Representatives of the above agencies graciously consented to assist farmers in completing their report forms.

Followup Procedures

A thank you/reminder card was mailed to those on the mail list in early January 1993. Four followup letters, three of which were accompanied by a report form, were sent to nonrespondents at 5-week intervals starting in mid-February and continuing until early June 1993.

Telephone calls were made to all large farm operators who had not responded. In addition, telephone calls were made to a sample of other nonrespondents in counties which had a response rate of less than 75 percent. A nonresponse adjustment procedure was used to represent the final nonrespondent farms in the census results. A description of this procedure is included in the Census Estimation section of appendix C.

MAJOR DATA CHANGES

Prior to each agriculture census, the Census Bureau reviews the content of the census report forms to eliminate inquiries no longer needed, to identify new items necessary to meet user needs, and to better describe the agricultural situation in the Nation. Data requests are solicited from farm organizations, land-grant colleges and universities, State and Federal agencies, State departments of agriculture, agribusinesses, and other users. Each user is asked to identify and justify its specific data needs. The following data inquiries were added to the 1992 report form:

- Hired farm workers who worked—
 - 150 days or more
 - less than 150 days
- Number of landlords
- Value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption
- Injuries and deaths that occurred on the farm
- Wheat by type
- Canola, other (industrial) rapeseed
- Fresh herbs, dried herbs, ginseng
- Hybrid striped bass and crawfish

Wording changes were made in farm program participation questions to reflect changes in the program. Questions on landlord and renter names, addresses, and acres were eliminated from the 1992 report form.

DATA PROCESSING

Selected report forms were reviewed prior to keying the data. These included reports with attached correspondence, reports with remarks or no positive data on the front page, and reports with the screener questions indicating no crop or livestock production in 1992.

The data from each report form were subjected to a detailed item-by-item computer edit. The edit performed comprehensive checks for consistency and reasonableness, corrected erroneous or inconsistent data, supplied missing data based on similar farms within the same county, and assigned farm classification codes necessary for tabulating the data. Substantial computer-generated changes to the data were clerically reviewed and verified.

In the computer edit, farms with sales, acreage, or commodities exceeding specified levels were tested for historical comparability. Key items, such as acreage and sales, were compared for substantial changes between 1987 and 1992. Sizeable historical differences were resolved or verified by telephone, if necessary. Prior to publication, tabulated totals were reviewed by statisticians to identify inconsistencies and potential coverage problems. Comparisons were made with previous census data, estimates published by the USDA, and other available data.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The following definitions and explanations provide a more detailed description of the terms used in this publication, than are available in the tables or on the report form. Items in the tables which carry the note "See text" are also explained. For an exact wording of the questions on the 1992 census report forms and the information sheet which accompanied these forms, see appendix D. Most definitions of terms are the same as those used in earlier censuses. The more important exceptions are also noted here.

Abnormal farms. This category includes institutional farms, experimental and research farms, and Indian reservations. Institutional farms include those operated by hospitals, penitentiaries, churches, schools, universities, grazing associations, and government agencies.

Acres and quantity harvested. Crops were reported in whole acres, except for the following crops which were reported in 10ths of acres: Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, fruit and nut crops including land in orchards, berries, vegetables, and nursery and greenhouse crops in the open; and in Hawaii, taro, ginger root, and lotus root. Nursery and greenhouse crops grown under glass or other protection were reported in square feet. Totals for crops reported in 10ths of acres were rounded to whole acres at the aggregate level during the tabulation process.

If two or more crops were harvested from the same land during the year, the acres were to be counted for each crop. Therefore, the total acres of all crops harvested generally exceeded the acres of cropland harvested. An exception to this procedure was hay crops. When more than one cutting of hay was taken from the same acres, the acres were counted only once but the quantity harvested included all cuttings. However, hay cut for both dry hay and green chop or silage were to be reported for each

applicable crop. For interplanted crops or "skip-row" crops, acres were to be reported according to the portion of the field occupied by each crop.

If a crop was planted but not harvested, the acres were not to be reported as harvested. These acres were to be reported in the "land use" section under the appropriate cropland items—cropland used only for pasture or grazing, cropland used for cover crops, cropland on which all crops failed, or cropland idle.

Corn and sorghum, hogged or grazed, were to be reported as "cropland harvested" and not as "cropland used only for pasture or grazing." Crop residue left in fields and later hogged or grazed was not reported as cropland pasture.

Quantity harvested was not obtained for crops such as vegetables; nursery and greenhouse crops; corn cut for dry fodder, hogged or grazed; and sorghum, hogged or grazed.

Acres of land in bearing and nonbearing fruit orchards, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees were to be reported as harvested cropland regardless of whether the crop was harvested or failed. However, abandoned orchards were to be reported as cropland idle, not as harvested cropland and the individual abandoned orchard crop acres were not to be reported.

Age of operator. See Operator characteristics; Farms by age and principal occupation of operator.

Agricultural chemicals used, including fertilizer. For each type of agricultural chemical, the acres treated were to be reported only once even if the acres were fertilized or treated more than once. If multipurpose chemicals were used, the acres treated for each purpose were to be reported.

Bees and honey. Bee and honey production was enumerated and tabulated in the county in which the home farm was located even though hives are often moved from farm to farm over a wide geographic area.

Black and other races. This category includes Blacks, American Indians, Asian or Pacific Islanders, and all other racial groups other than White.

Canola and other (industrial) rapeseed. For 1992, canola and other rapeseed is a total of canola (edible rapeseed) and industrial rapeseed. These data are comparable to rapeseed for 1987.

Chemicals. See Agricultural chemicals used, including fertilizer; Production expenses—Agricultural chemicals.

Cherries. For 1992, cherries were reported as sweet cherries, tart cherries, or cherries depending on the regional form the respondent completed. On regional forms for States where cherries were an important fruit crop, sweet cherries and tart cherries were listed separately. On the

other regional forms, either cherries were listed or could be written in. For publication purposes, cherries, total could be shown along with the individual breakdown of sweet cherries, tart cherries, or cherries, not specified. Cherries, not specified was used to account for cherries where the sweet and tart breakdown was not asked or where respondents wrote in cherries but did not specify or code the kind of cherry. All the individual cherry items may not be shown for a given State.

Citrus enumeration. In the 1992 census, reports for selected citrus caretakers in Arizona, Florida, and Texas were obtained by direct enumeration. A citrus caretaker is an organization or person caring for or managing citrus groves for others. This special enumeration has been used in recent censuses because of the difficulty in identifying and enumerating absentee grove owners who often do not know the information that is needed to adequately complete the census report form. Each citrus caretaker was enumerated as a farm operator and requested to complete one report form for all groves cared for and to furnish a list of grove owners' names, addresses, and acres of citrus. The names on the lists were matched to completed grove owners' report forms to eliminate duplication. The caretaker also was requested to inform the grove owner that he/she had already reported for the citrus under his/her care and that the grove owner was not to report the citrus again. In the 1992 census, 3 caretakers in Arizona reported 65 grove owners having 7,300 acres of citrus; the 44 caretakers in Florida reported 2,300 grove owners having 150,000 acres of citrus; and 12 caretakers in Texas reported 400 grove owners having 14,000 acres of citrus.

Commodity Credit Corporation loans. This category includes loans for corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, barley, oats, cotton, sunflower seed, flaxseed, safflower, canola, rapeseed, mustard seed, peanuts, rye, rice, tobacco, and honey.

Conservation Reserve Programs or Wetlands Reserve Programs. See Cropland in the Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP) or Wetlands Reserve Programs (WRP).

Crop units of measure—field crops. The regional report forms allowed the operator to report the quantity of field crops harvested in a unit of measure commonly used in the region. When the operator reported in a unit of measure different than the unit of measure published, the quantity harvested was converted to the published unit of measure. Published units of measure and metric conversions for selected items are shown in appendix E.

Crop units of measure—fruit crops. Grapes could be reported in dry weight or fresh weight; plums and prunes in fresh weight or prunes in dry weight; and in Hawaii, coffee in pounds parchment or pounds cherry, and macadamia nuts in pounds husked, unshelled or pounds shelled. For

other fruit and nut crops and citrus, the operator was given a choice of units of measure of pounds, tons, or boxes. The quantity harvested for these crops was published in pounds.

Crop year or season covered. Acres and quantity harvested are for the calendar year 1992 except for citrus fruits, avocados, olives, vegetables in Florida, sugarcane in Florida and Texas, and pineapples and coffee in Hawaii.

Avocados. The data for California relate to the quantity harvested in the November 1991 through November 1992 harvest season and for Florida the April 1992 through March 1993 harvest season.

Citrus fruits. The data for Florida relate to the quantity harvested in the September 1991 through July 1992 harvest season, except limes that were harvested in the April 1992 through March 1993 harvest season. The data for Texas relate to the quantity harvested in the September 1991 through May 1992 harvest season. The data for States other than Florida and Texas, relate to the quantity harvested in the 1991-92 harvest season.

Coffee. The data for Hawaii relate to the 1991-92 crop.

Olives. The data for California relate to the quantity harvested in the September 1991 through March 1992 harvest season.

Pineapples. The data for Hawaii relate to the quantity harvested in the year ending May 31, 1992.

Sugarcane for sugar. The data for Florida relate to the cuttings from November 1991 through April 1992, and for Texas the cuttings from October 1991 through April 1992.

Vegetables. The data for Florida relate to the crop harvested in the 1991-92 harvest season.

Cropland, harvested. This category includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut, and land in orchards, citrus groves, vineyards, nurseries, and greenhouses. Land from which two or more crops were harvested was counted only once.

Cropland in annual commodity acreage adjustment programs. This category includes land diverted or set aside under the provisions of the Federal Commodity Acreage Program. These data are for the acres of cropland taken out of production by growers of wheat, cotton, corn, sorghum, and barley, and devoted to conservation uses. Information was not obtained as to which crops would have been grown on the acres set aside.

Cropland in the Conservation Reserve Programs or Wetlands Reserve Programs. These categories include acres of "highly erodible" cropland taken out of agricultural production and planted in protective cover crops or

reforested. The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 amended the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985. The 1990 Act continues the CRP and puts greater emphasis on preserving and upgrading water quality by establishing a new Wetlands Reserve Program that provides for annual rental payments and shared costs of conservation practices through a minimum ten-year contract with the USDA. Appendix B presents data on places with all their cropland enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Programs or Wetlands Reserve Programs which were not counted as farms in the 1992 census.

Cropland, irrigated. See Irrigated land.

Cropland, other—This category includes cropland not harvested and not grazed which was used for cover crops or soil-improvement crops, land on which all crops failed, cultivated summer fallow, idle cropland, and land planted in crops which were to be harvested after the census year.

Cropland, total. This category includes land from which crops were harvested or hay was cut; land in orchards, citrus groves, vineyards, nurseries, and greenhouses; cropland used only for pasture or grazing; land in cover crops, legumes, and soil-improvement grasses; land on which all crops failed; land in cultivated summer fallow; and idle cropland.

Cropland used only for pasture or grazing. This category includes land used only for pasture or grazing which could have been used for crops without additional improvement. Also included was all cropland used for rotation pasture and land in government diversion programs which were pastured. However, cropland which was pastured before or after crops were harvested was to be included as harvested cropland rather than cropland for pasture or grazing.

Customwork income. See Farm-related income—Customwork and other agricultural services.

Customwork, machine hire, and rental of machinery and equipment. See Production expenses.

Data are based on a sample of farms. For censuses since 1978, selected data were collected from only a sample of farms. These data are subject to sampling error. For 1992, the sample form was mailed to approximately 29 percent of all farms, including all large and specialized farms (based on expected sales, acres, or standard industrial classification), all farms in Alaska, Hawaii, and Rhode Island, and a sample of all other farms. Sections 21 through 26 of the 1992 sample forms included inquiries on commercial fertilizer, chemicals, production expenses, machinery and equipment, value of land and buildings, and income from farm-related sources. Estimates of the reliability of State totals for selected items are shown in table F of appendix C.

Direct sales to consumers. See Value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption.

Diverted acres. See Cropland in annual commodity acreage adjustment programs.

Expenses. See Production expenses.

Farm-related income. Income from farm-related sources consists of gross income in 1992 before taxes and expenses from the sales of farm by-products and other sales and services closely related to the principal functions of the farm business. These data are for income producing activities which are primarily a by-product or supplemental to the farm operation. They exclude income from employment or business activities which are separate from the farm business.

Changes in the values of farm-related income between 1987 and 1992 are due to both an increase in reported values and a change in processing. In 1992, larger values than in previous censuses are accepted as farm-related income rather than being excluded as separate business activities. This is particularly true for customwork and agricultural services. Income from those services is accepted as 1992 farm-related income if it is less than the market value of agricultural products sold and does not exceed \$250,000.

Customwork and other agricultural services. This income includes gross receipts received by farm operators for providing services for others such as planting, plowing, spraying, and harvesting. Income from customwork and other agricultural services was generally included in the agriculture census if it was closely related to the farming operation. However, it was to be excluded if it constituted a separate business or was conducted from another location.

Rental of farmland. This income includes gross cash rent or share payments received from renting out farmland; payments received from the lease or sale of allotments for crops such as tobacco; and payments received for livestock pastured on a per-head, per-month, or per-pound basis. It excludes rental income from nonfarm property.

Sales of forest products. This income includes gross receipts from the sales of Christmas trees, standing timber, maple products, gum for naval stores, firewood, and other forest products from the farm business. It excludes income from nonfarm timber tracts and sawmill businesses.

Other farm-related income sources. This income includes gross receipts from hunting leases, fishing fees, camping, other recreational services, patronage dividends of cooperatives, sales of farm by-products, and other sales and services closely related to the farm business. It excludes income from nonfarm businesses.

Farms by age and principal occupation of operator. Data on age and principal occupation were requested from all operators in 1992. The principal occupation classifications used were:

Farming. The operator spent 50 percent or more of his/her worktime in 1992 in farming or ranching.

Other. The operator spent more than 50 percent of his/her worktime in 1992 in occupations other than farming or ranching.

Farms by combined government payments and market value of agricultural products sold (U.S. table 52). This tabulation is new for Volume 1 in 1992. Its data can be compared to data by market value of agricultural products sold in U.S. table 50 to analyze the difference in economic size when government payments are added to value of sales. Combined sales and government payments may be a better measure of economic size of farm because many payments compensate for acres idled to comply with government programs. Comparable data for government payments and value of sales in 1987 are available from the 1987 Census of Agriculture, Volume 2, Part 5, Government Payments and Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold.

Farms by market value of agricultural products sold or value of sales. In 1992 and 1987, all farms were tabulated by size based on reported sales. In 1982 and earlier censuses, abnormal farms were not tabulated based on sales size. In the tables on market value of agricultural products sold, the sales of abnormal farms in 1982 and earlier censuses were included in the total sales figure but excluded from the detailed size categories. Abnormal farms include institutional farms, experimental and research farms, and Indian reservations. The category "farms with sales of less than \$1,000" included all farms with actual sales of less than \$1,000 but having the production potential for sales of \$1,000 or more. These farms normally would be expected to sell \$1,000 or more of agricultural products.

The sales size categories used in this report are consistent with the standard business size categories issued by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1982. In U.S. table 50, data are presented for four sales size categories between \$10,000 and \$49,999. This provides users with bridge data under both the OMB and prior census classifications.

Farms by size. All farms were classified into selected size groups according to the total land area in the farm. The land area of a farm is an operating unit concept and includes land owned and operated as well as land rented from others. Land rented to or assigned to a tenant was considered the tenant's farm and not the owner's.

Farms by standard industrial classification (SIC). For 1992, all agricultural production establishments (farms, ranches, nurseries, greenhouses, etc.) were classified by

type of activity or activities using the standard industrial classification system. These classifications, found in the 1987 SIC Manual¹, are used to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation of statistical data collected by various agencies.

An establishment primarily engaged in crop production (major group 01) or production of livestock and animal specialties (major group 02) is classified in the four-digit industry and three-digit industry group which accounts for 50 percent or more of the total value of sales of its agricultural products. If the total value of sales of agricultural products of an establishment is less than 50 percent from a single four-digit industry, but 50 percent or more from the products of two or more four-digit industries within the same three-digit industry group, the establishment is classified in the miscellaneous industry of that industry group. Otherwise, it is classified as a general crop farm in industry 0191 or a general livestock farm in industry 0291. Establishments that derive 50 percent or more of the value of sales from horticultural specialties of industry group 018 are classified in industry 0181 or 0182 according to their primary activity.

Characteristics of all farms by selected SIC groupings are shown in U.S. tables 18 and 51. The SIC groupings, shown in U.S. table 51, together with the associated products (value of sales representing 50 percent or more of the value of agricultural products sold during the year) on which the classification is based, are as follows:

Cash grains (011). Wheat, rice, corn, soybeans, barley, buckwheat, cowpeas, dry field and seed beans and peas, flaxseed, lentils, mustard seed, oats, popcorn, rye, safflower, sorghum, sunflowers, and other small grains.

Cotton (0131). Cotton and cottonseed.

Tobacco (0132). Tobacco.

Sugarcane, sugar beets, Irish potatoes, hay, peanuts, and other field crops (0133, 0134, 0139). Sugarcane, sugar beets, Irish potatoes, alfalfa, broomcorn, clover, grass seed, hay, hops, mint, peanuts, sweetpotatoes, timothy, and yams.

Vegetables and melons (016). Vegetables and melons grown in the open.

Fruits and tree nuts (017). Berries, grapes, tree nuts, citrus fruits, deciduous tree fruits, avocados, bananas, coffee, dates, figs, olives, pineapples, and tropical fruit.

Horticultural specialties (018). Bedding plants, bulbs, florists' greens, flower and vegetable seeds, flowers, foliage, fruit stocks, nursery stock, ornamental plants, shrubbery, sod, mushrooms, and vegetables grown under cover.

General farms, primarily crops (019). Crops, including horticultural specialties, but less than 50 percent of sales from any single three-digit industry group.

Livestock, except dairy, poultry, and animal specialties (021). Cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, goats, goats' milk, mohair, and wool.

Beef cattle, except feedlots (0212). Production or feeding of beef cattle, except feedlots.

Dairy farms (024). Production of cows' milk and other dairy products and raising of dairy heifer replacements.

Poultry and eggs (025). Chickens, chicken eggs, turkeys, ducks, geese, pheasants, pigeons, quail, and squab.

Animal specialties (027). Fur-bearing animals, rabbits, horses, ponies, bees, fish in captivity except fish hatcheries, worms, and laboratory animals.

General farms, primarily livestock and animal specialties (029). Livestock and animal specialties and their products, but less than 50 percent of sales from any three-digit industry group.

Farms by tenure of operator. The classifications of tenure used in the 1992 census were:

Full owners, who operated only land they owned.

Part owners, who operated land they owned and also land they rented from others.

Tenants, who operated only land they rented from others or worked on shares for others.

Farms by type of organization. All farms were classified by type of organization in the 1992 census. The classifications used were:

Individual or family (sole proprietorship), excluding partnership and corporation.

Partnership, including family partnership.

Corporation, including family corporation.

Other, cooperative, estate or trust, institutional, etc.

Corporations were subclassified by two additional characteristics into:

1. Family held
Other than family held

2. More than 10 stockholders
10 or less stockholders

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 Stock No. 041-001-003-14-2.

Farms or farms reporting. The term “farms” or “farms reporting” in the presentation of data denotes the number of farms reporting the item. For example, if there are 3,710 farms in a State and 842 of them had 28,594 cattle and calves, the data for those farms reporting cattle and calves would appear as:

Cattle and calves	farms	842
	number.....	28,594

Farms with sales of less than \$1,000. Farms with sales of less than \$1,000 but having the potential for sales of \$1,000 or more were added as a column to U.S. table 50, Summary by Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold: 1992. This addition to the table provides information on all report form items for farms that normally would be expected to sell agricultural products of \$1,000 or more.

Fertilizer. See Agricultural chemicals used, including fertilizer; Production expenses—Commercial fertilizer.

Fish and other aquaculture products. The raising of fish and other aquaculture products in captivity is included in the agriculture census. Production in salt water is considered not to be in captivity and is excluded from the census.

Floriculture crops. For 1992, data for floriculture crops are a total of bedding plants, cut flowers and cut florist greens, foliage plants, and potted flowering plants. Floriculture crops, total was not available for 1987.

Ginseng. Data for ginseng as a separate crop are being shown for the first time in 1992. For 1987, it was included with herbs.

Government payments. This category is limited to direct cash payments received by the farm operator in 1992. It includes deficiency and diversion payments; wool payments; payments from the Conservation Reserve Program, the Wetlands Reserve Program, other conservation programs, and all other federal farm programs under which payments were made directly to farm operators.

Grain sales. Data are for the total market value of cash grains sold, including corn for grain or seed, wheat for grain, soybeans for beans, sorghum for grain or seed, oats for grain, and other grains.

Grapes. Farm operators were given the option of reporting the quantity of grapes harvested in dry weight or fresh weight. For publication purposes, all quantities of grapes harvested have been converted to pounds fresh weight. The conversion used was 4 pounds fresh weight to 1 pound dry weight.

Hay—alfalfa, other tame, small grain, wild, grass silage, green chop, etc. Data shown for hay represent all hay crops, including grass silage, haylage, and hay crops cut

and fed green (green chop). In production data, dry tons represent dry tonnage for the various hay categories and dry weight equivalents for grass silage and hay cut and fed green. The conversion used was 3 tons of green weight to 1 ton of dry weight.

Hay—tame hay other than alfalfa, small grain, and wild hay. Data shown represent dry tons of hay harvested from clover, lespedeza, timothy, Bermuda grass, Sudan grass, and other types of legume and tame grasses.

Herbs—total, fresh cut, and dried. For 1992 and 1987, herbs, total is a total of herbs, fresh cut, and herbs, dried. Separate data for 1992 are shown for herbs, fresh cut as a vegetable crop and herbs, dried as another crop. Separate data were not available for 1987. Herbs, total for 1987 includes ginseng.

Hired farm labor. Data for hired farm workers, eliminated from the 1987 report form, were added back to the census for 1992. Data are for total hired workers including paid family members, workers who worked less than 150 days, and workers who worked 150 days or more.

Income. See Net cash return from agricultural sales for the farm unit.

Injuries and deaths. Information on the number of injuries and deaths directly connected with farmwork was added to the 1992 census. Data are for work-related injuries and deaths of the farm operator, family members, and hired workers.

Irrigated land. This category includes all land watered by any artificial or controlled means, such as sprinklers, furrows or ditches, and spreader dikes. Included are supplemental, partial, and preplant irrigation. Each acre was to be counted only once regardless of the number of times it was irrigated or harvested.

Land area. The approximate land area of counties and States represents the total land area as determined by records and calculations as of January 1, 1993. These data are updated periodically; however, the acreages shown for 1992 are essentially the same as in 1987. Any differences between the land area in 1992 and 1987 are due to annexations and other changes affecting county boundaries.

Land in farms. The acreage designated as “land in farms” consists primarily of agricultural land used for crops, pasture, or grazing. It also includes woodland and wasteland not actually under cultivation or used for pasture or grazing, provided it was part of the farm operator’s total operation. Large acreages of woodland or wasteland held for nonagricultural purposes were deleted from individual reports during the processing operations. Land in farms

includes acres set aside under annual commodity acreage programs as well as acres in the Conservation Reserve and Wetlands Reserve Programs for places meeting the farm definition.

Land in farms is an operating unit concept and includes land owned and operated as well as land rented from others. Land used rent free was to be reported as land rented from others. All grazing land, except land used under government permits on a per-head basis, was included as "land in farms" provided it was part of a farm or ranch. Land under the exclusive use of a grazing association was to be reported by the grazing association and included as land in farms. All land in Indian reservations used for growing crops or grazing livestock was to be included as land in farms. Land in reservations not reported by individual Indians or non-Indians was to be reported in the name of the cooperative group that used the land. In some instances, an entire Indian reservation was reported as one farm.

Land in orchards. This category includes land in bearing and nonbearing fruit trees, citrus or other groves, vineyards, and nut trees of all ages, including land on which all fruit crops failed. Respondents were instructed not to report abandoned plantings and plantings of fewer than 20 total fruit, citrus, nut trees, or grapevines.

Land in two or more counties. With few exceptions, the land in each farm was tabulated as being in the operator's principal county. The principal county was defined as the one where the largest value of agricultural products was raised or produced. It was usually the county containing all or the largest proportion of the land in the farm or viewed by the respondent as his/her principal county. For a limited number of Midwest and Western States, this procedure has resulted in the allocation of more land in farms to a county than the total land area of the county. To minimize this distortion, separate reports were required for large farms identified from the 1987 census as having more than one farm unit. Other reports received showing land in more than one county were separated into two or more reports if the data would substantially affect the county totals.

Landlords. This item of information is new for 1992. Data show the number of landlords from whom the farm operator rented land, including those whose land may have been subleased by the farm operator to someone else.

Land used for vegetables. Data are for the total land used for vegetable crops. The acres were to be reported only once, even though two or more harvests of a vegetable or more than one vegetable were harvested from the same acres.

Market value of agricultural products sold. This category represents the gross market value before taxes and production expenses of all agricultural products sold or

removed from the place in 1992 regardless of who received the payment. It includes sales by the operator as well as the value of any shares received by partners, landlords, contractors, or others associated with the operation. In addition, it includes receipts from placing commodities in the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loan program in 1992. It does not include payments received for participation in other federal farm programs nor does it include income from farm-related sources such as customwork and other agricultural services, or income from nonfarm sources.

The value of crops sold in 1992 does not necessarily represent the sales from crops harvested in 1992. Data may include sales from crops produced in earlier years and may exclude some crops produced in 1992, but held in storage and not sold. For commodities, such as sugar beets and wool, sold through a co-op which made payments in several installments, respondents were requested to report the total value received in 1992.

The value of agricultural products sold was requested of all operators. If the operator failed to report this information, estimates were made based on the amount of crops harvested, and livestock or poultry inventory or number sold. Extensive estimation was required for operators growing crops or livestock under contract.

Caution should be used when comparing sales in 1992 with sales reported in earlier censuses. Sales figures are expressed in current dollars and have not been adjusted for inflation or deflation.

Misreported or miscoded crops. In a few cases data may have been reported on the wrong line, in the wrong section, or the wrong crop code may have been assigned to a small number of write-in crops. A few of these errors may not have been identified and corrected during processing which resulted in rare cases of inaccurately tabulated data. Reports with significant acres of unusual crops for the area were examined to minimize the possibility that they were in error.

Net cash return from agricultural sales for the farm unit. Net cash return is derived by subtracting total operating expenditures from the gross market value of agricultural products sold. Both gross sales and production expenditures include sales and expenses of the farm operator as well as those of partners, landlords, and contractors. Therefore, the net cash return is that of the farm unit rather than the net farm income of the operator.

Operating expenses used in calculating net cash return do not include depreciation or changes in inventory values. Expenses may have been understated on farms renting land from others because taxes paid by landlords are excluded, and insurance and other landlord expenses not readily known to renters may have been omitted or underestimated.

Nursery and greenhouse crops grown for sale. These data are summations of the individual items reported. All of the individual items may not be shown.

Nursery, floriculture, vegetable and flower seed crops, sod, etc., grown in the open, irrigated. Data refer to farms reporting irrigated nursery, floriculture, vegetables and flower seeds, sod, bedding plants, etc., grown in the open.

Occupation. See Operator characteristics; Farms by age and principal occupation of operator.

Operator. The term "operator" designates a person who operates a farm, either doing the work or making day-to-day decisions about such things as planting, harvesting, feeding, and marketing. The operator may be the owner, a member of the owner's household, a hired manager, a tenant, a renter, or a sharecropper. If a person rents land to others or has land worked on shares by others, he/she is considered the operator only of the land which is retained for his/her own operation. For partnerships, only one partner is counted as the operator. If it is not clear which partner is in charge, then the senior or oldest active partner is considered the operator. For census purposes, the number of operators is the same as the number of farms. In some cases, the operator was not the individual named on the address label of the report form, but another family member, a partner, or a hired manager who was actually in charge of the farm operation.

Operator characteristics. All operators were asked to report place of residence, principal occupation, days worked off farm, year in which his/her operation of the farm began, age, race, sex, and Spanish origin. If race, age, sex, and principal occupation were not reported, they were imputed based on information reported by farms with similar acreage, tenure, and value of sales. No imputations were made for nonresponse to place of residence, Spanish origin, off-farm work, or year began operation. Operators of Spanish origin were tabulated by reported race.

Operators of Spanish origin. No imputation was made for those not responding to the question on Spanish origin. Operators of Spanish origin are found in all of the racial groups listed in the census and were tabulated according to the race reported.

Other crop sales. Data are for the total market value of all crops not listed, such as Irish potatoes, mint for oil, sugar beets, peanuts, sweetpotatoes, sugarcane, etc.

Other cropland. See Cropland, other.

Other fruits and nuts. Data shown for other fruits and nuts relate to any fruits and nuts not having a specific code on the 1992 report form.

Other grain sales. These data are for the total market value of other grains sold including dry edible beans, dry lima beans, buckwheat, canola, dry southern peas (cowpeas), emmer and spelt, flaxseed, lentils, mustard seed, dry edible peas, popcorn, proso millet, industrial rapeseed, rice, rye for grain, safflower, sunflower seed, triticale, and wild rice.

Other land. This category includes land in house lots, barn lots, ponds, roads, ditches, wasteland, etc. It includes those acres in the farm operation not classified as cropland, pastureland, or woodland.

Other livestock and livestock products. This category includes all livestock and livestock products not having specific codes on the 1992 report form.

Other races. This category is primarily limited to persons native to or of ancestry from Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central and South America.

Plums and prunes. Farm operators were given the option of reporting the quantity of plums and prunes harvested in dry weight or fresh weight. For publication purposes, all quantities of plums and prunes harvested have been converted to pounds of fresh weight. The conversion used was 2.90 pounds fresh weight to 1 pound dry weight.

Poultry hatched. This category includes all poultry hatched on the place during the year and placed or sold. Incubator egg capacity on December 31, 1992, is tabulated under the column heading "Inventory" and the number of poultry hatched and placed or sold is under the heading "Sales".

Production expenses. Total farm production expenses include the share of the expenditures provided by landlords, contractors, and partners in the operation of the farm business. Property taxes paid by landlords are excluded. Expenses are limited to those incurred in the operation of the farm business. Expenditures for nonfarm activities; farm-related activities such as providing customwork for others, the production and harvest of forest products, and recreational services; and household expenses are excluded. In 1992, as in other recent censuses, operators producing crops, livestock, or poultry under contract often were unable or unwilling to estimate the cost of production inputs furnished by the contractors. As a consequence, extensive estimation for some expenditure items was required for contract producers. Explanations of selected production expenses are listed below.

Agricultural chemicals. These expenses include the cost of all insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides, including costs of custom application. Data exclude commercial fertilizer purchased. The cost of custom application was excluded from the 1982 data.

Commercial fertilizer. The expense for commercial fertilizer is the amount spent on fertilizer including the cost of custom application. The cost of custom application was excluded from the 1982 data.

Customwork, machine hire, and rental of machinery and equipment. These expenses include costs incurred for having customwork done on the place and for renting

machines to perform agricultural operations. The cost of cotton ginning is excluded. The cost of labor involved in the customwork service is included in the customwork expense. The cost of custom application of fertilizer and chemicals was included in the 1982 customwork data, but is included in expenditures for fertilizer and chemicals in 1992 and 1987. The cost of hired labor for operating rented or hired machinery is included as a hired farm and ranch labor expense.

Feed for livestock and poultry. These expenses include the cost of all feed for livestock and poultry including grain, hay, silage, mixed feeds, concentrates, etc.

Hired farm and ranch labor. These expenses include the total amount paid for farm or ranch labor including regular workers, part-time workers, and members of the operator's family if they received payments for labor. It includes social security taxes, State taxes, unemployment tax, and payment for sick leave or vacation pay.

Interest. In 1992 and 1987, separate data were collected for interest paid on debts secured by real estate and interest paid on debts not secured by real estate. In 1982, only total interest expenses were collected.

Livestock and poultry purchased. These expenses include the total amount spent by the operator, his/her landlord, and by others for all livestock and poultry bought during 1992 for production on the farm or ranch. The total includes amounts spent for cattle, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep, hatchery eggs, etc. Estimations of the value of livestock or poultry grown under contract or fed on a custom basis were to be made based on their value when they arrived on the farm or ranch.

Repairs and maintenance. These expenses include all costs for the repair and upkeep of buildings, motor vehicles, and farm equipment used for the farm business.

Seed cost. These expenses include the cost of all seeds, bulbs, plants and trees, or the estimated cost of these items if provided by contractors. Seed cost does not include the value of seed grown on this place.

Race. See Other races; Black and other races; Operator characteristics.

Rental income. See Farm-related income—Rental of farmland.

Sales, total. See Total sales; Market value of agricultural products sold; Farms by market value of agricultural products sold or value of sales.

Size of farm. See Farms by size.

Tenure. See Farms by tenure of operator.

Total sales. This item represents the gross market value of all agricultural products sold before taxes and expenses in the census year including livestock, poultry, and their products; and crops, including nursery and greenhouse crops, and hay. Respondents were asked to include landlords' and contractors' shares. The value of commodities placed in CCC loans is included as sold. In 1992 and 1987, all farms including abnormal farms were tabulated by size based on reported sales. In 1982, abnormal farms were included in the total sales figure but excluded from the detailed size breakdowns. Abnormal farms include institutional farms, experimental and research farms, and Indian reservations.

Type of farm. See Farms by standard industrial classification.

Type of organization. See Farms by type of organization.

Value of agricultural products sold directly to individuals for human consumption. This item, eliminated from the 1987 report form, was added back to the census for 1992. The item represents the value of agricultural products produced and sold directly to individuals for human consumption from roadside stands, farmers' markets, pick-your-own sites, etc. It excludes nonedible products such as nursery products, cut flowers, wool, etc. Sales of agricultural products by vertically integrated operations through their own processing and marketing operations were excluded.

Value of land and buildings. Respondents were asked to report their estimate of the current market value of land and buildings owned, rented or leased from others, and rented or leased to others. Market value refers to the value the land and buildings would sell for under current market conditions. If the value of land and buildings was not reported, it was estimated using the average value of land and buildings from a similar farm in the same geographic area.

Vegetables harvested for sale. The acres of vegetables harvested is the summation of the acres of individual vegetables harvested. All of the individual vegetable items may not be shown.

Wheat for grain. For 1992, wheat was listed on the report form separately or in combinations by type as listed below, depending on the regional report form completed by the respondent.

- Wheat for grain
- Winter wheat for grain
Spring wheat for grain
- Winter wheat for grain
Durum wheat for grain
Spring wheat, other than durum, for grain

For publication, wheat was shown separately or in combinations by type as listed below, depending on the State for which it was published.

- Wheat for grain, total
- Winter wheat for grain
- Spring wheat for grain
- Durum wheat for grain
- Other spring wheat for grain
- Non-specified wheat for grain

The wheat by type (winter, spring, durum, and other spring) breakdown was published for States where more than one type was commonly produced; all the types may not be shown. Nonspecified wheat was shown when a type not commonly produced in a State was reported on a report form not intended for use for that State or when reporting errors were suspected.

Wheat by type. Data were not available for 1987.

Woodland pastured. This category includes all woodland used for pasture or grazing during the census year. Woodland or forest land pastured under a per-head grazing permit was not counted as land in farms and, therefore, was not included in woodland pastured.

Woodland, total. This category includes natural or planted woodlots or timber tracts, cutover and deforested land with young growth which has or will have value for wood products, land planted for Christmas tree production, and woodland pastured. Land covered by sagebrush or mesquite was to be reported as other pastureland and range-land or other land.

Write-in crops. To reduce the length of the report form, only the major crops for each region were prelisted. For other crops, the respondent was asked to look at a list of crops in each section and write in the crop name and its code. For crops that had no individual code listed on the report form, the respondent was to write in the crop name and code the crop into the appropriate "all other" category for that section. Write-in crops coded as "all other" were reviewed and assigned a specific code when possible. Crops not assigned a specific code were left in the appropriate "all other" category.

In some cases, the reviewers were unable to determine the specific crop reported by the respondent because of incomplete or generalized crop names. To ensure proper coding, most of these respondents were telephoned. Reports for those not telephoned were changed on the basis of other reports for the area.

Appendix B.

Places With All Cropland in the Conservation Reserve Programs or Wetlands Reserve Programs

The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 amended the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985. The 1990 Act continues the CRP and puts greater emphasis on preserving and upgrading water quality by establishing a new Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP). It provides annual payments for highly erodible cropland or wetlands enrolled in the programs and meeting their conservation requirements. It also requires that the land be taken out of agricultural production for a minimum of 10 years.

The 1992 Census of Agriculture includes Conservation Reserve and Wetlands Reserve acreage as land in farms on operations that meet the census farm definition. A farm, for census statistical purposes, is any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year. Operations which placed all of their cropland in the CRP or WRP and did not otherwise meet the farm definition based upon sales,

livestock inventories, planted crops, or other criteria for potential sales were not included as farms in the census tabulations.

The following table provides CRP or WRP data for places not meeting the census definition ("whole farm" CRP or WRP places). It also contains separate but corresponding CRP or WRP data for farms included in the census tabulations. In addition to the Nation's data, detailed State data are presented for States with CRP or WRP places reported.

The data for "whole farm" CRP or WRP places are not complete for all States. The census mail list was developed from sources which indicated the farm had agricultural production activity. It was not designed to cover all "whole farm" CRP or WRP places. Therefore, the data for these places are limited to what was reported in the census and have not been adjusted to account for nonresponse, incomplete coverage, and reporting errors.

Land in Conservation Reserve Programs or Wetlands Reserve Programs: 1992

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Geographic area	Agricultural places excluded by farm definition with acres in the CRP or WRP			Farms with acres in the CRP or WRP		
	Number	Land in places (acres)	Land in CRP or WRP (acres)	Number	Land in farms (acres)	Land in CRP or WRP (acres)
United States	66 716	11 676 115	6 705 082	166 278	159 830 072	22 792 319
Alabama	2 314	591 878	159 842	2 922	1 886 069	270 179
Alaska	7	10 302	5 986	28	53 949	19 214
Arizona	13	1 027	677	87	413 544	13 251
Arkansas	709	141 425	60 801	1 575	1 262 436	134 522
California	156	56 376	44 600	618	1 713 759	198 981
Colorado	620	296 313	256 408	2 890	7 841 347	1 325 574
Connecticut	3	(D)	(D)	27	6 930	918
Delaware	8	(D)	(D)	37	34 786	860
Florida	591	112 222	36 477	886	496 431	71 426
Georgia	2 647	608 468	158 060	4 168	2 687 461	304 625
Hawaii	4	(D)	(D)	10	7 118	57
Idaho	503	179 096	136 706	1 919	2 762 605	545 880
Illinois	3 230	297 093	168 075	8 547	4 421 225	465 026
Indiana	3 260	275 385	148 066	4 843	1 869 523	214 051
Iowa	5 978	677 405	475 843	17 703	7 884 008	1 294 635
Kansas	2 359	433 833	361 183	14 786	18 159 808	2 278 157
Kentucky	2 308	264 268	124 302	4 193	1 349 657	270 166
Louisiana	524	154 638	47 553	969	634 632	79 009
Maine	133	24 997	8 346	251	131 341	14 221
Maryland	128	14 157	5 091	404	178 095	15 705
Massachusetts	5	(D)	(D)	58	7 118	1 388
Michigan	2 098	196 336	109 392	2 937	1 097 895	130 652
Minnesota	5 443	811 547	530 605	11 548	5 822 189	907 213
Mississippi	3 396	776 059	257 071	3 435	2 169 800	325 499
Missouri	4 185	561 327	353 119	10 380	5 271 974	1 038 935
Montana	582	376 448	313 288	3 957	14 919 550	2 159 530
Nebraska	1 319	223 148	188 878	8 083	9 133 820	989 126
Nevada	5	(D)	(D)	34	74 141	6 855
New Jersey	20	1 045	448	98	28 303	3 579

1992 CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

APPENDIX B B-1

Land in Conservation Reserve Programs or Wetlands Reserve Programs: 1992 —Con.

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Geographic area	Agricultural places excluded by farm definition with acres in the CRP or WRP			Farms with acres in the CRP or WRP		
	Number	Land in places (acres)	Land in CRP or WRP (acres)	Number	Land in farms (acres)	Land in CRP or WRP (acres)
New Mexico -----	217	88 519	71 719	856	3 279 199	342 976
New York -----	420	55 712	20 040	1 181	478 445	47 278
North Carolina -----	1 774	418 616	55 127	2 858	1 090 990	93 414
North Dakota -----	1 277	384 726	326 623	8 615	13 335 245	2 120 670
Ohio -----	2 321	216 402	121 644	3 643	1 260 035	162 509
Oklahoma -----	929	185 398	151 689	4 678	5 371 738	827 597
Oregon -----	261	118 061	78 017	1 123	3 851 039	409 888
Pennsylvania -----	726	83 016	36 439	1 551	430 247	59 980
South Carolina -----	1 708	388 824	97 242	1 775	985 737	125 229
South Dakota -----	620	154 938	135 477	6 124	10 442 626	1 300 085
Tennessee -----	3 140	399 213	159 049	3 393	1 363 890	207 684
Texas -----	3 970	1 123 267	963 392	9 914	14 761 094	2 473 797
Utah -----	154	42 666	35 900	639	1 081 085	178 976
Vermont -----	8	1 096	380	57	20 300	2 254
Virginia -----	874	119 820	27 597	1 617	729 867	61 222
Washington -----	418	233 193	200 144	1 877	4 863 907	742 155
West Virginia -----	16	2 462	388	222	86 005	4 501
Wisconsin -----	5 253	536 515	238 182	8 261	2 308 351	359 072
Wyoming -----	79	35 774	33 876	469	1 772 055	192 445
All other States -----	3	184	58	32	5 628	1 353